

FINANCE, OIL AND GAS

Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—On the Pittsburgh stock exchange business was less active, but the market was steady to firm. Oklahoma Gas continued in good demand and sold within the range of 30 1/2 and 29 1/2, holding remarkably steady considering the extent of the recent advance. The other oil and gas stocks were extremely quiet but steady.

Directors of Pittsburgh Brewing company surprised traders by increasing the dividend on the common stock from 1/2 to 1 per cent, declared three months ago, to 1 per cent, payable September 15 to stock of record September 1. A small lot of the stock sold at 4 1/2, a slight advance, but in independent Brewing was in good demand and firm, advancing 1/2 to 2 1/2, and the bonds of this company were 1/2 higher at 39.

Summary.	High.	Low.
90 A W G M pld.	76	76
600 Ind Brewing	2 1/2	2 1/2
50 Do preferred	5 1/2	5 1/2
130 Linc Star Gas	150	149
20 Mfrs L & H	49	49
30 Midvale Steel	53 1/2	53 1/2
1300 Oklahoma Gas	30 1/2	29 1/2
50 Pch. Brewing	4 1/2	4 1/2
1000 P-J Copper	28	28
1700 West Electric	42 1/2	42 1/2

BONDS	High.	Low.
\$1,000 Ind Brew 6 1/2	39	39
20,000 Lb Loan 2 1/2	100	100
1,000 Do 3d 4 1/2	59.50	59.50
\$22,100		

New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Representative railroad issues again established a basis for the strength and breadth of yesterday's stock market, advancing in a number of instances to highest prices of the year.

Their further upward progress was doubtless accelerated by the announcement that Director General McAdoo is to confer with railway executives and stockholders at Washington tomorrow in expectation of adjusting the vexatious controversy arising from the prevailing form of

BRITAIN RATINGS
COAL, GAS AND JUICE

People Must Now Get Along
With Much Less Than
Formerly.

LONDON, July 25.—Drastic reductions in the consumption of coal, gas and electric lighting for household purposes came into operation in July.

The following table gives the amount of coal and light allowed for a year:

Rooms	year's fuel tons	gas cubic feet	elec. units
Two	3	7500	120
Three	3 1/2	7500	120
Four	4	11250	180
Five	4 1/2	11250	180
Six	5	11250	180
Seven	6	15000	240
Eight	7	15000	240
Nine	7 1/2	15000	240
Ten	9	18750	300
Eleven	10	18750	300
Twelve	11	18750	300

Consumers may take out the allowance of fuel to which they are entitled wholly in coal or partly in coal and partly in gas or electricity. Any part of the lighting allowance in gas or electricity may be used for cooking.

Three tons of coke count as two of coal, 10,000 cubic feet of gas as one ton of fuel and 800 units of electricity as one ton of fuel.

The order applies to hotels, clubs, restaurants, hospitals, railway stations, churches and theatres, as well as ordinary houses.

By the withdrawal of 75,000 skilled miners the coal output is reduced by 25,000,000 tons. Further supplies required for France, Italy, neutrals and coaling stations will be about 12,500,000 tons, making 35,000,000 tons a year which will have to be saved. The household rationing will save from eight to nine million tons, leaving 26,000,000 to 27,000,000 tons to be provided by improved output and economies in industrial and transport consumption.

EAST SIDE
NEWS

Return to Cleveland.
Mrs. Alfred and daughter and Mr. Remington, of Cleveland, who motored here about ten days ago and were guests of Mrs. Alfred's brother, Mr. Taylor, in Diamond street, left this morning on the return trip to Cleveland.

Aged Lady Very Ill.
Mrs. Mary Stanley, an aged resident of the city, is very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles West, in the Speedway. Mrs. Stanley is suffering from a stroke of paralysis and is in an unconscious condition.

Returned Home.
Miss Camille Johnson, of Parkersburg, Dr. Bryan, of Wendell, and Mrs. May, of Rowlesburg, who were here for the funeral of Mrs. Cora Rager, have each returned to their respective homes.

Funeral of Mrs. Rager.
Impressive funeral services were held over the remains of Mrs. Cora Rager Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock at the residence in Diamond street. Large numbers of relatives

rental contracts.
Buying of a substantial character was witnessed in dividend-paying rails, such as Pacifics and coals, while the increased strength of St. Pauls was thought to have its origin in matters more definite than crop prospects.

Grain and Produce

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Announcement that Buffalo was shipping corn back to Chicago and Peoria, owing to high prices at the two Illinois cities yesterday more than offset in the corn market the effect of the continued hot weather. Values closed weak at the same as Monday's finish to 1 1/2 cents lower, with September \$1.62@1.62 1/2 and October \$1.62 1/2@1.63 1/2.

Oats lost 1/2 to 1/4 c. Provisions made gains of a shade to 20 cents.

Articles.	Open.	Close.
Corn—		
September	\$1.62	\$1.62
October	1.63 1/2	1.63 1/2
Oats—		
September	.69	.68 1/2
October	.60 1/2	.60 1/2
Pork—		
September		44.45

Oil and Gas

In Green Brier district, Doddridge county, West Virginia, Ernest Randolph has completed his second test on the Isaac Eddy heirs' farm and has a five-barrel producer in the Gordon sand.

In the old Griffithsville pool, on Hazlett fork, in Duval district, Lincoln county, the Carter Oil company has completed its third test on the Spurlock farm to the Berea sand and has a five-barrel producer in that formation.

In Burning Springs district, Wirt county, the South Penn Oil company has completed its third test on the N. J. Dawson farm and has a five-barrel producer in the Salt sand.

On Wates run, a branch of Buffalo run, in Grant district, Wetzel county, the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas company has completed its initial test on the John Mills farm and has a good gasser in the Gordon sand.

tives and friends attended the services to pay their last tribute of respect to the loving and devoted mother and kind friend and neighbor who was so suddenly called from their midst. Appropriate music was rendered by the choir of the Diamond Street M. E. church and in the absence of the pastor the service was conducted by Rev. C. D. Mitchell, pastor of the Central Christian church. Deceased was a member of Wanaeta Council, D. of P., and the services at the grave conducted by that order were very beautiful and impressive. Interment was made in Woodlawn cemetery by Undertakers Carpenter and Ford.

Personals

Miss Alta Reeves has returned home from Terra Alta where she visited her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. May. Mr. May came down with her.

Mrs. Lewis Conner, of Riverview street, has returned from a three weeks' visit in Ritchie county.

George Blackwood, of Maryland avenue, is spending this week with his aunt, Mrs. Hovey, at Logansport.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hayhurst have returned from visiting the former's parents on the Colfax road.

Work and Play

First employee—How long has Gettysburg's boy worked in your office?

Second employee—About half an hour. He has been with us six months now.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The trappers and others employed by the Hudson Bay Company have noticed that where deep water was to be found heretofore it is becoming so shallow that navigation is accomplished with difficulty. Investigation has led to the discovery that the shores of the great body of water are gradually being tipped as if an effort was being made to empty the water into the adjoining sea. The bay where Henry Hudson spent the winter in 1610 has entirely disappeared or has so changed that it can not be now located, although there is sufficient data left by him to locate the bay under conditions as he found them.

Instead of repeating a number of prayers, Buddhists have written prayers attached to the wheel, the revolution of which a certain number of times is supposed to have the same effect. Flowers are more fragrant when the sun is not shining on them, it is contended by a French scientist. He says the oils which produce the potpourris are forced out by the water pressure in the plant cells and this is diminished by sunlight.

LEADS AMERICAN
FORCE IN RUSSIA

MAJ. GEN. W. S. GRAVES

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HOW REVOLUTION
WAS FINANCED

Money Matters of Government Then and of Today Are Compared.

This is the second of a series of articles on American taxation and war financing designed to enable the public better to understand the steps leading to the adoption by Congress of the great war revenue bill within the next few months. In that period Congress must devise means for providing about \$24,000,000,000 to carry on the war for the coming year.

These articles are intended to deal with the subject in simple language, avoiding technicalities, partisanship or political bias. They will be issued from time to time and should prepare the public mind to grasp the significance of the forthcoming great war finance bill when it is ready for debate in Congress.

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—At a time when Americans are thinking in war terms of billions of dollars which must be raised by domestic loans and taxation it is interesting to examine the methods employed to finance the first American war—the War of Independence.

The total cost of the Revolution, not including the expenditures of the individual states, has been estimated at about \$50,000,000 a good deal less than one day's cost of the present war. The sum is truly insignificant as compared with the \$24,000,000,000 which will be required to finance America's share of the present world war during the coming year.

The thirteen colonies were certainly as unprepared to strike a decisive blow for freedom as any country possibly could be, and the people, handicapped themselves at the very outset, by denying to Congress the power of levying and collecting taxes which would have facilitated the raising of war revenue.

The colonists could not bring themselves to the point of giving what they considered too much power to a limited group of men representing centralized government, and while the Congress could enact legislation for army and navy, it could do no more than make suggestions to the various states, regarding the manner in which these fighting forces were to be maintained. As a result, there was a great amount of government confusion, and while at least three systems of raising revenue were suggested, there was no definite plan as to the way in which these methods were to be adjusted to one another.

Greatest reliance was placed at first upon the issue of bills of credit; some foreign loans were negotiated; domestic loans were made and a nominal sum was realized through taxes levied by the states. The bills of credit, however, rested upon what proved to be an unsound basis.

Within a week after the Battle of Bunker Hill, authority was given for an issue of \$2,000,000 in credit bills, and the amount to be redeemed between 1779 and 1782 was carefully apportioned among the colonies. Other issues followed, the total issue being about \$24,557,750, but at no time was that amount in circulation and seldom was it acceptable at face value. In 1779 depreciation became very marked and from January to May of that year, the value of the bills varied from twenty to one to thirty-eight and a half to one.

The domestic loans were more successful, although, with the exception of one small loan for the purchase of gun powder in June 1775; these were not authorized until October 1776, nearly a year and a half after the beginning of the Revolution. The failure of the bills of credit and the paucity of the revenue being secured through taxation, led Congress to authorize the borrowing of \$5,000,000 at the rate of four per cent. The lenders received four per cent interest, which may rightly be considered the forerunner of Liberty Bonds. It was found necessary at a later period to raise the interest rate to six per cent, but through four loans the amount realized was only \$5,787,000. In September 1777, the American envoys secured the first loan from France, and that resulted in such a stimulation of the domestic loans, that from that time until the loan offices were closed, \$7,684,000 in specie was subscribed.

The foreign loans obtained by the struggling colonies during their war for independence are particularly interesting at the present time when the United States is making such tremendous loans to the various allied countries. Through Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris and others funds were obtained either in loans or subsidies from the government of France and Spain and from private bankers in Holland. France granted subsidies of 2,000,000 livres in 1777 and 6,000,000 livres in 1781. In all, these sums which may be regarded as gifts, amounted to \$1,996,500.

At the beginning of 1784—ten years after the declaration of independence the indebtedness of the national government was \$39,323,586. This was divided as follows: Foreign, \$7,951,586; Domestic loan certificates, \$11,585,000; Unliquidated certificates of indebtedness, \$16,786,900; Arrears of interest on domestic debt, \$3,100,000. These figures are trivial as compared to those representing the war debt of today, but this indebtedness weighed far more heavily upon the people of that time than the tremendous expenditure of the present does upon the American public today.

It was no small matter for the colonials and their descendants to so shape the machinery of the government that results could be obtained smoothly and efficiently. There were many ups and downs, successes and failures, but the foundation laid in those trying times is the foundation upon which the American financial system rests at the present time, and it is because of that foundation that the United States has been enabled to take such an important part in the world struggle for democracy.

At the height of a mile an airplane has a range of vision of 95.7 miles.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR
RETURNING TROOPS

Secretary Lane Will Have Congress Open Up Land for Entry.

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—When the soldier of 1865 laid down his arms to take up a civil occupation, he turned westward to a matchless public domain which he helped to develop into the world's richest farms and cities. The government was able to point the way to a method by which the returned soldier was able to turn his talents for a livelihood, and the government now is laying the ground work to have similar land available when the great war ends and the millions of American soldiers return to civil life.

While the vast domain that awaited the Civil war veteran can not be duplicated for those who return from the European battle fields, there are millions of acres which can be made available with proper legislation and subsequent development, and which, according to the present plans, will be offered to the returning soldier with ample time to pay for the cost of development if he desires to accept it.

Congress will be asked for legislation to make this land available, according to the present plans of Secretary Lane and Congressional leaders.

Secretary Lane has announced that it will be the policy of the department of the interior to ask for legislation by which arid lands of the west, cut over lands of the Northwest, and swamp lands in the middle west and the south, can be reclaimed and the soldier given a preferred status in its allotment. Bills are now before Congress on that subject, and the plan now is to weld into an administration bill a measure embracing Secretary Lane's ideas, the legislation to be patterned after a bill now before the House public lands committee by Representative Smith, of Idaho.

The amount of swamp and cut-over lands is extensive, reports from the Department of the Interior indicate, but just how extensive is not known. It is estimated that approximately 60,000,000 acres of swamp and overflow land can be made available for farming. Some of it has passed into private ownership. It lies chiefly in Florida, in the states along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in the Mississippi delta and in Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California.

It is estimated that of the cut-over and logged-off land there is approximately 200,000,000 acres suitable for agricultural development. A larger percentage of this land is now in private ownership, and it is shown that failure to develop it is due largely to inadequate methods of approach, says Secretary Lane. Unless a new policy of development is worked out in cooperation between the United States, the states and the individual owners, a greater part of it will remain unsettled and uncultivated. The land lies chiefly in Washington and Oregon, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Other than the planning, the development should be by the returned soldier, according to Secretary Lane's views.

"The dam or the irrigation project should be built by him," Mr. Lane says. "The canals, the ditches, the breaking of the land and the building of the house," should, under proper direction, be his occupation. He should be allowed to make his own home, cared for while he is doing it, and given an interest in the land for which he can pay through a long period of years, perhaps thirty or forty years.

"So that the soldier on his return would have an opportunity to make a home for himself, to build a home

Dollars Are Only Tools
In Someone's Hands.

You alone are responsible for what YOUR dollars do. If some of them do not go regularly into an emergency fund, then a portion of them have been misguiding.

Let the hand on the purse respond first to the greatest duty you owe yourself.

A question which the National Bank of Fairmont depositor never asks himself, is: "Where does the money go?"

The NATIONAL BANK of FAIRMONT, WEST VA.

New Houses For Rent

Four and five room houses just completed on Speedway near Owens Bottle plant and close to Fair grounds. All conveniences.

Greater Fairmont Investment Co
Fairmont Hotel Building.

with money which we would advance and which he would repay, and for the payment, we would have an abundant security."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO LIEN HOLDERS.
To all persons holding liens, by judgment or otherwise, on the real estate, or any part thereof, of George C. Sturgis.

In pursuance of the Decree of the Circuit Court of Marion county, West Virginia, made in the cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of said George C. Sturgis to the satisfaction of the liens thereon, you are hereby required to present all claims, held by you and each of you, against the said George C. Sturgis which are liens on his real estate or any part thereof, for adjudication to me, at my law office in the city of Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, on or before the 25th day of August, 1918.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1918.

A. L. LEHMAN,
Commissioner in Chancery.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

To the Second National Bank of Morgantown, West Virginia, a banking corporation, plaintiff, and George C. Sturgis and Charlotte K. Sturgis, his wife, Jo. L. Keener, Trustee, Page Orr Lorentz, widow and relict of A. W. Lorentz, deceased; Elizabeth G. Dering, Roscoe Poston, Administrator of the estate of J. Ami Martin, deceased; W. H. Hall, J. U. Keller, S. J. Hall, L. D. Arnett, Russell L. Morris, Mrs. A. C. Miller, Citizens National Bank of Morgantown, W. Va., a banking corporation under the laws of the United States; Robert A. Vance, S. Albert Poston, James H. Stewart, Susan B. Meeks, Executrix of the estate of Thomas J. Meeks, deceased; Bank of Morgantown, a banking corporation under the laws of West Virginia; Frank P. Corbin; Amos L. DeMoss, A. Richmond; Mattie A. Stewart; A. M. Buchanan; Joseph H. McDermott; Mary V. Vance, Executrix of George S. Vance, deceased, and in her own rights as sole devisee of said deceased; Monongalia Building and Loan Association, a corporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia; Howard L. Swisher; W. P. Barker; Saberton Railway Company, a corporation under the laws of West Virginia; Athens Building and Loan Association, a corporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia; John E. Johnson; Garrison McClure; Virginia South; Morgantown Savings and Loan Society, a corporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia; W. Walter Mayfield; Hartman's Run Coal Company, a corporation; William T. Harner; Clarence B. Sperry; James R. Moreland, Trustee; I. G. Lazelle, Trustee of the Morgantown Savings and Loan Society; Frank P. Corbin, Trustee; James R. Moreland, executor, and Eleanor B. Moreland, executrix of the estate of Joseph Moreland, deceased; James H. McGrew; John L. Dougan, sheriff of Monongalia county, West Virginia; The City of Morgantown and French E. Miller, Collector thereof; Deckers Creek Stone and Sand Company, a corporation; Elkins Coal and Coke Company, a corporation; Glenn Hunter; George M. Grose; Hope Natural Gas Company, a corporation; W. L. Nicklas; The County Court of Monongalia county, a corporation; Pasquale Perello and Nick Perello; John Botlas and Theodore DeLardas; Mike Sufica, Defendants. In the Circuit Court of Marion county,

West Virginia, in Chancery.

You and each of you will take notice that, pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Marion county, West Virginia, entered on the 1st day of July, 1918, in the Chancery cause therein pending, wherein you are the parties complainant and defendant, I have fixed upon the 28th day of August, 1918, at ten o'clock a. m., at my law office in the city of Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, as the time and place for beginning the discharge of my duties under said decree of reference; and I have also fixed upon the 29th day of August, 1918, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House, at Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, as the time and place for taking testimony in the said cause, in the discharge of my duties under said decree, and abstract of which decree is as follows:

"On consideration whereof, it is adjudged, ordered and decreed that this cause be referred to A. L. Lehman, a Commissioner in Chancery of this Court, to ascertain and report to a future term of this Court the following:

First: What real estate is owned by the defendant, George C. Sturgis, where situate, the value and the annual rental value thereof.

Second: What liens exist against said real estate, the respective amounts and priorities thereof, and to whom payable.

Third: In what lien or liens against said real estate the defendant, George C. Sturgis, is not the principal debtor, and what, if any, collateral or other security is held for the payment of such lien or liens.

Fourth: Anything else deemed pertinent by said Commissioner, or specially required by any of the parties hereto, and said Commissioner shall return with his report the evidence taken in the cause, or before him, upon which he acts in making up said report."

At which time and places, respectively, you are required to be present.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1918.

A. L. LEHMAN,
Commissioner in Chancery.

Cox and Baker,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

WANT ADS PAY

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

ONE CENT A WORD

CASH WITH ORDER

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Good laborers; steady employment. Helmeck Foundry Machine Co. 7-11-4121

WANTED—Men for C. & P. Telephone Company. Apply to Wire Chief's office, Bell telephone building, Monroe street. Good wages. Steady employment. 8-7-4238.

WANTED—Agencies, \$50 weekly and automobile furnished men everywhere, placing samples; wonderful product with automobile owners. 30 worth equals gallons of gasoline. Outfit free. L. Ballway, Station F, Louisville, Ky. 8-9-4250

WANTED—Night cook, male or female. Apply B. & O. Restaurant. 8-12-41.

WANTED

WANTED—Position as invoice and pricing clerk. Experienced, is rapid, accurate, good typist. Phone 970-W. 8-12-41-4257

WANTED—Position as stenographer by young lady just out of business school. Phone 970-W. 8-12-41-4256

WANTED—Eight-10-12 horsepower steam engine. Reply in writing specifying size, condition and price to Box 4249 West Virginia. 8-13-21

FARMS FOR SALE

100-ACRE FARM, about 25 acres timber, including large sugar bush, two houses, three barns, one mile from macadam road; five miles from Conneaut; \$40 per acre; would sell part with buildings. Carrie Bennett, Route 2, Conneaut, Ohio. 8-12-41-4263

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Six-room residence on Field street. See F. B. Dickerson, 503 Locust avenue. 7-29-41-4155

FOR SALE—Six-room frame house, seven room brick, eight room brick house. All large lots. Close in. Desirable community. Address Post office Box 250. 4-17-3643

FOR SALE—Modern 7-room frame residence. Inquire 1107 Alexander Place. Phone 691-J. 8-5-41. 4222.

FOR SALE—7-room modern frame house on paved street in Eighth ward. Possession about Sept. 1st. Owner leaving city. Address Box 4256, West Virginia. 8-10-41. 4256.

Grocery Store For Sale.

On account of war conditions and the manager leaving, will sell to quick buyer. Store has done \$19,000 business in 5 1/2 months. Apply at J. H. Snider's Furniture Store.

SHAVER TRANSFER

260 Cleveland Ave.

All kinds of hauling and delivering done promptly and carefully. Call Phone No. 640.

HOW TO ANSWER
WANT AD

Phones 1105, 1106, 1107.

In answering blind ads in The West Virginian classified columns, please be careful to use the precise address given in the ad. Write the address plainly. Letters brought to The West Virginian office do not require stamps. Always inclose your answers in sealed envelopes. Advertisers or others inquiring about a classified ad, must designate the ad number at the end of the ad, as we have no other means of referring to it.



HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOVERNMENT NEEDS 20,000 WOMEN CLERKS AT WASHINGTON—Examinations everywhere in August. Experience unnecessary. Women desiring government positions write for free particulars to J. C. Leonard, (former Civil Service Examiner), 906 Kenos Bldg., Washington, D. C. 8-10-41-4268

WANTED—Lady bookkeeper. Experience not necessary. Must write plain neat hand and be accurate in figures. Pleasant interesting work. Apply in person at 420 Main street. 8-9-41-4243

WANTED—Maid for general housework. Apply Mrs. R. E. Rightmire, 726